

EXHIBIT 5

Scientific Papers

CODE: SSJ06-03

SESSION: Gastrointestinal (Small Bowel: CT Enterography)

Abdominal MDCT with Neutral Oral Contrast Media (VoLumen®): Comparison with Positive Oral Contrast Media (ReadCat®) and Water

TOOLS



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DATE: Tuesday, November 29 2005
START TIME: 03:20 PM
END TIME: 03:30 PM
LOCATION: E353A

PARTICIPANTS

Presenter

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★ - Author stated no financial disclosure

▲ - Disclosure information unavailable

PURPOSE

To evaluate the effectiveness of a neutral oral contrast material (VoLumen®- 0.1%w/v barium sulfate suspension, E-Z-EM) when compared to routinely used positive oral contrast medium (ReadCat®- 2.1%w/v barium sulfate suspension, E-Z-EM) and water, in the evaluation of the normal gastrointestinal (GI) tract using contrast enhanced abdominal multidetection CT (MDCT).

METHOD AND MATERIALS

Ninety patients (female: 48; mean age: 53.4 yr) scheduled for contrast enhanced abdominal MDCT and without history of GI tract disease were prospectively randomized, after informed consent was obtained, to receive 900ml of 2.1%w/v barium sulfate suspension (n=30), 900ml of 0.1%w/v barium sulfate suspension (n=30), or 900ml of water (n=30). CT images were assessed by two independent radiologists who evaluated distension and wall visualization of the stomach, duodenum, jejunum and ileum, using a five points scale. Results were compared using Kruskal-Wallis test. Interobserver agreement was calculated using Kappa statistics.

RESULTS

When compared to high attenuation barium and water, low attenuation barium produced a significant improvement ($p < 0.01$) in wall visualization of stomach, jejunum and ileum. Low attenuation barium was also significantly superior to water in distending the ileum ($p < 0.01$). No significant differences were demonstrated between high attenuation barium and water for wall visualization and distention of stomach, duodenum, jejunum, and ileum. Interobserver agreement ranged from moderate to excellent ($\kappa = 0.54$ to 0.86).

CONCLUSION

Low attenuation barium sulfate oral contrast medium effectively distends and depicts the normal wall of the GI tract when using contrast enhanced abdominal MDCT.

DISCLOSURE

M.B.O., P.R.R., K.J.M.: Received a grant from E-Z-EM Inc. Westbury, NY, USA.